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Belgium Is Now Feeling Loss of Congo Territory

But Other Factors Have Also Contributed to Widespread Disorders That Have Racked European Land

Recent weeks have seen Belgium racked with disorders. That nation's loss of its big African colony, the Congo, has been a major factor in the troubles which have raised serious questions for the future.

TO Americans long accustomed to seeing newspaper dispatches headed by the names of such cities as London, Moscow, Paris, and Tokyo, 1961 has brought a flurry of less familiar names to the front page—Brussels . . . Liege . . . Bruges . . . Mons . . . Charleroi. All these cities are in Belgium, and, during the past few weeks, all have been the scene of riotous demonstrations.

A bitter clash has been taking place in that little European nation over Premier Gaston Eyskens' proposal to raise taxes and reduce certain government services. Belgium's loss of income from the Congo, he contends, has made such a program necessary. Backing Mr. Eyskens are the Social Christian Party—which he heads—and the small Liberal Party.

The Socialists are strongly opposed to the plan. Their leaders claim it is unfair, contending that it will fall heaviest on factory workers and other laborers (a large number of whom are Socialists). During December and January, protest strikes under Socialist direction paralyzed many industrial centers.

Though the loss of the Congo set off the troubles, it was by no means the only reason for the widespread unrest that has swept through Belgium. Here are some basic facts about that country, along with the background of the recent trouble.

Lowland nation. With an area of 11,779 square miles, Belgium is only slightly larger than the state of Maryland. It is crowded between France and Germany and also touches upon the Netherlands and Luxembourg. About 40 miles of sandy beaches stretch along the North Sea.

In many places along the coast, dikes—like those in neighboring Holland—hold back the sea. Fields, splashed in summertime with red poppies, are crisscrossed by poplar-lined canals. In its system of navigable waterways, Belgium is second only to the Netherlands.

South of the coastal area stretches a great central plain. Still farther south are the wooded, rocky uplands of the Ardennes. It was here—in December 1944 when snow lay thick in the fields and forests—that the

U. S. Army and its allies in the Battle of the Bulge threw back the last, desperate German offensive of World War II.

Flemings and Walloons. With a population of 9,000,000, little Belgium is one of the most densely populated countries in the world. It has 764 people per square mile as compared to about 50 per square mile in the United States.

The Flemings (or Flemish people) predominate in northern Belgium, notably in the area called Flanders. Their language is much like that of the Dutch. Most of them support the Social Christian Party of Premier Eyskens. The Flemings—largely Catholic in religion—make up about 60% of Belgium's population.

To the south live the French-speaking Walloons, most of whom are Socialists in politics and Protestants in religion. About 40% of Belgians are Walloons.

Each group has its own traditions and customs. Though the 2 generally have cooperated, rivalry comes to the surface at times. It has aggravated the disorders of recent weeks.

Factories and farms. For many years, Belgium with its hard-working people has had the reputation of being a thriving little nation. Sizable deposits of coal have been the basis for factory growth. Long ago, the land was nicknamed "the workshop of Europe."

Today, manufactures include cloth, chemicals, leather goods, and wooden products. Antwerp is a major ship-building center.

Belgium's intensively cultivated land once inspired an English visitor to call the country "a vast kitchen garden." Farm products include various grains, sugar beets, potatoes, vegetables, dairy products, flax, and fruit. With one of the highest crop yields per acre in the world, Belgium is—despite its heavy population—able to supply 70% of its food needs.

Postwar years. The small North Sea nation was the first country in Europe to recover from World War II. One reason was that industrial areas suffered little war damage. Belgium was able to get her factories producing in short order.

Another reason was that she had a good source of raw materials in her rich African colony of the Congo. That territory supplied cotton, rubber, and a variety of minerals for Belgium's factories.

But the prosperity of the late 1940's did not last. Supplies of coal in southern Belgium began to dwindle. As West Germany and Britain built new factories, the Belgians found

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DRAWN FOR AMERICAN OBSERVER BY JOHNSON



KING BAUDOUIN and Queen Fabiola out for a short walk in Brussels

Belgium's Woes

(Continued from page 1)

many of their old plants outmoded. Then, last summer, came the loss of the Congo.

The Congo accounted for a bit more than 5% of the European nation's annual income. While this figure does not seem large, income from the Congo represented the margin between a good profit and a meager one (if not a loss) for many firms and individuals.

The loss of this region came as a shock, and in one way or another touched most Belgian families. A number of them had relatives forced out of jobs in the Congo and compelled to return to Belgium and embark on new careers. Those Belgians who had invested money in the colony's industries are now confronted by lower incomes.

Some cling to the hope that Belgium can still hold onto her properties in the Congo—once the turmoil there has been quieted—but many are now facing up to the prospect that their country must get along in the future without its rich African storehouse.

The monarchy. Another source of trouble in the postwar years has been Belgium's royal family. Controversy has centered on King Leopold III, the ruling monarch at the time of World War II.

In the early days of the conflict, German troops invaded Belgium on their way to France. After resisting briefly, the little Belgian army surrendered under Leopold's orders. Some Belgian leaders fled to England, and set up a government-in-exile there. Leopold chose, however, to stay behind. He was confined to his royal castle and was later taken to Germany.

Most Walloons were highly critical of Leopold. Many felt that he did not put up strong enough opposition to the Germans, and should have chosen to go into exile.

The majority of Flemings defended



BRUSSELS, Belgium's capital, is one of Europe's oldest cities—but is also modern, as elevated speedway suggests

Leopold's action. They said he did the right thing in staying with his troops, and asserted that his protests to Hitler, the German leader, helped the people of occupied Belgium get food.

The Social Christians and Liberals wanted Leopold to return to the throne after the war. The Socialists opposed the King's return. In 1950, a nation-wide vote was taken. Though it showed that 57% of the people wanted Leopold to return to the throne, the balloting indicated enough opposition to cause the former ruler to transfer the royal power to his son, Baudouin.

Since Belgium's parliament is the lawmaking arm of the government, the King is really only a figurehead with little power. Nonetheless, he is a national symbol.

Baudouin seems to be well liked by most Belgians, but some have been critical of his remaining a bachelor. A short time ago, he married a Span-

ish princess. It is generally agreed that his popularity has increased since then, and it is hoped that his influence will assist in bringing about a solution of the crisis involving loss of the Congo.

Belt-tightening program. While old frictions have played a part in the disturbances, the immediate reason for trouble has been Premier Eyskens' bill. It is a long and complex measure, aimed at making up the Congo losses and at stimulating the country's development. As we have noted earlier, certain provisions aroused Socialist opposition.

In protest against the bill, a union of government workers went on strike, and other Socialist-dominated unions quickly joined in the work stoppages. Factories closed, and trains stopped running. In several large cities, demonstrations erupted into rock-throwing, window-smashing, and other forms of violence. The strikes were

far more widespread in Wallonia than in Flemish areas.

After about 4 weeks, most strikers went back to work. Nevertheless, in certain sections of the south—especially around Liege—Socialist leaders vowed that the strike would go on.

Throughout the demonstrations, there was surprisingly little debate over the Eyskens bill. To many outside observers, the strikes seemed to reflect more a mood of frustration over poor business conditions in southern Belgium than specific opposition to the Premier's proposal.

As a matter of fact, certain counter-proposals put forth by the Socialists are quite similar in certain respects to the plan advanced by the government. In addition, though, the Socialists have asked for sweeping government controls over industry and partial ownership by the government of Belgium's ailing coal industry.

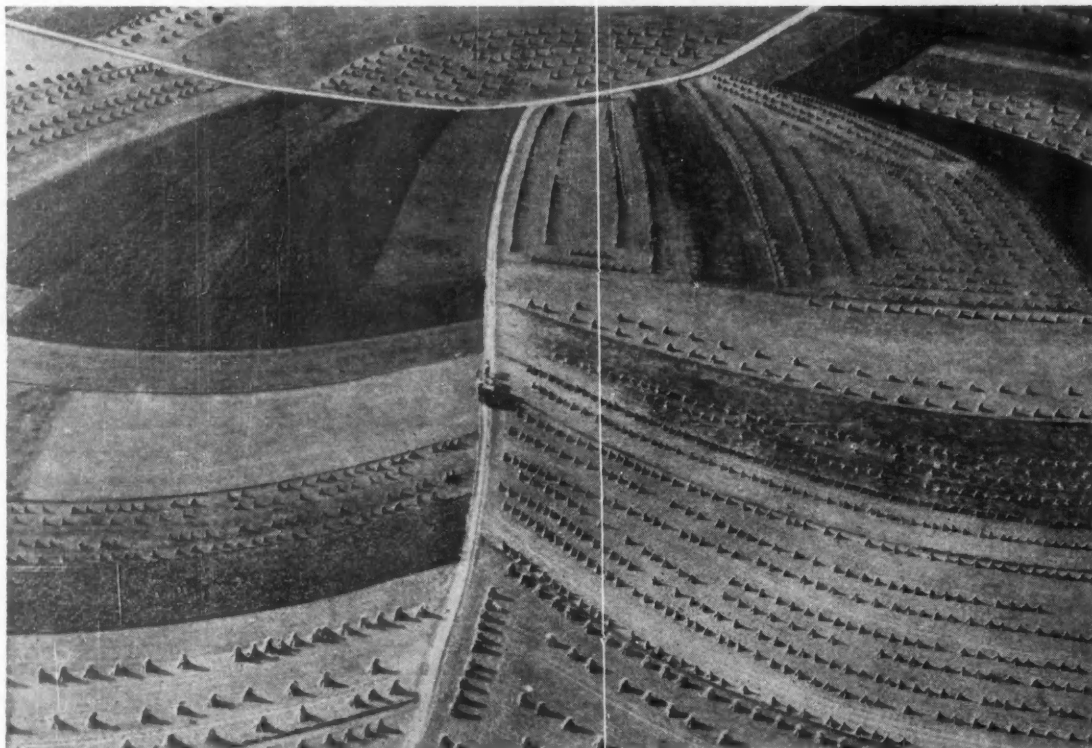
Meanwhile, Premier Eyskens has pressed forward with his belt-tightening program. About 2 weeks ago, the bill was passed by a vote of 115 to 90 in Belgium's House of Representatives. It is now being considered by the Senate.

A federation? With the Social Christian-Liberal coalition possessing a majority of votes in the Senate, prospects are that the Eyskens proposal will become law. At the same time, the discord which the bill touched off is likely to continue—at least for some time to come. It is now being felt in Socialist demands that southern Belgium be made into a separate state within the country.

Certain Socialist leaders want their nation to be reorganized as a loose federation of 2 states. One would be composed of Flemish regions, while Wallonia would make up the other. They feel that this would permit the southern part of Belgium to solve its problems "without interference from the north."

Some Flemish leaders have endorsed the idea of a federation. Others, however, oppose it. They say it would weaken Belgium as a united nation.

U. S. relations. Belgium and the United States have long been on friendly terms. In World War I, Americans admired the plucky way that the Belgians stood up to the Ger-



WHEAT HARVEST. On a limited amount of farm land, Belgium produces approximately 70% of her own food.

man forces that overran the little country. After the war, U. S. aid helped save that devastated nation from the horrors of mass starvation. Herbert Hoover, later to become U. S. President, headed the relief commission that distributed food.

U. S.-Belgian ties were further strengthened in World War II. One of the unforgettable chapters of U. S. military history was written at Bastogne in southern Belgium. There, American forces—though completely surrounded—refused to surrender, and fought off German attacks until aid came.

In the same conflict, U. S. leaders were thankful for use of the big Schelde River port of Antwerp. In the latter stages of the war, thousands of tons of supplies for U. S. forces flowed into this port.

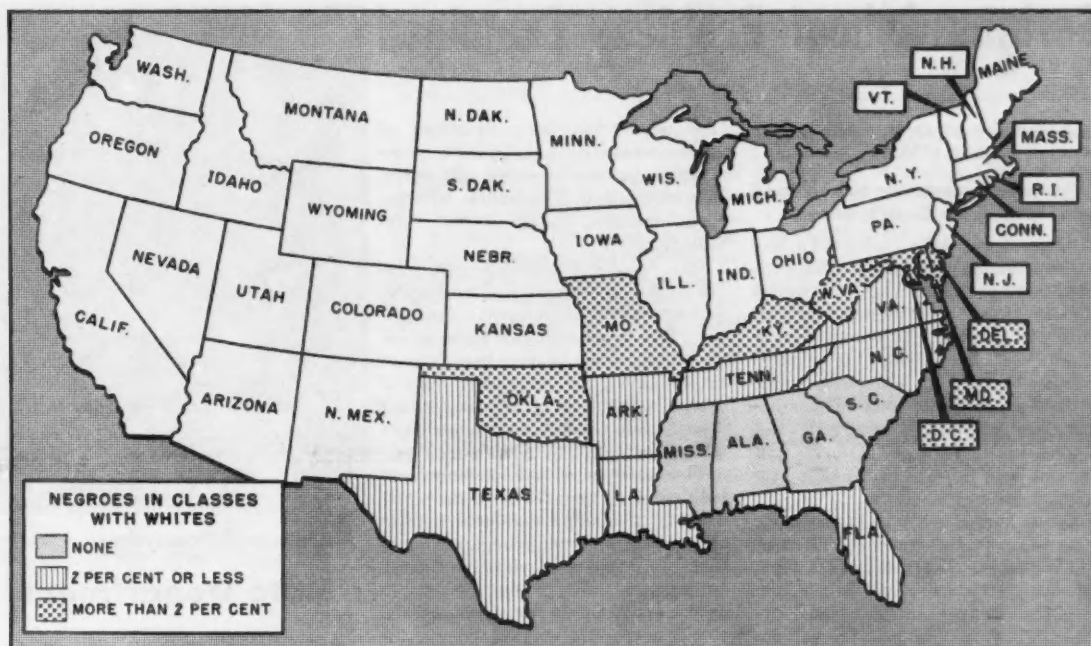
American officials have looked upon Belgium as a valuable ally in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), and have applauded that nation's efforts to help build a united Europe. In 1948, Belgium joined with the Netherlands and Luxembourg to eliminate trade barriers.

(The free-trade area composed of the 3 countries was called Benelux—a word composed of the first letters of the names of the member nations. Later, the Benelux lands joined the Common Market—a trade group which also includes France, West Germany, and Italy.)

The cordial reception which the United States—last summer—accorded Patrice Lumumba, anti-Belgian native leader in the Congo, caused some resentment in Belgium. However, Lumumba's erratic behavior soon brought him into conflict with the United Nations. When the United States solidly supported the UN in the controversy, most Belgian resentment faded.

Earlier this month we came to Belgium's support in the UN Security Council. The Soviet Union had demanded that Belgium be ousted as administrator of the UN trust territory of Ruanda-Urundi, a little territory bordering the Congo. Russia's demand was voted down, and Belgium continues to manage this small African region for the United Nations.

—By HOWARD SWEET



INFORMATION on integration in southern states is for public elementary, junior, and senior high schools

Clash Over Schools Continues

Integration Problem Is Among Toughest in U. S. History

"One of the most troublesome problems in American history." This is how the school integration question is often described. A large portion of the following article is devoted solely to the reporting of recent events and background information. The remainder deals with conflicting viewpoints.

THE University of Georgia, acting under a U. S. district court decree, recently admitted Negroes for the first time in its 176-year history. Rioting on the campus later prompted school authorities to suspend the newcomers—a young man and a young woman—"in the interest of their personal safety," but a federal judge immediately ordered that they be reinstated. As these lines are written, the 2 students are again at the university.

In New Orleans, 4 Negro first-graders have been attending formerly all-white schools since the middle of November. Most of the white pupils, however, were withdrawn by their parents when these children entered. Admission of the Negroes, in compliance with a federal court order, came despite strenuous opposition by the Louisiana state government.

Racial disputes have cropped up in many places other than schools. An example: "sit-in" demonstrations—aimed at forcing variety stores, etc., to provide service for Negroes at lunch counters. Last fall, largely as a result of these demonstrations, several big variety-store chains agreed to end racial restrictions that had prevailed at their lunch counters in more than 100 cities.

In general, though, school questions have been attracting more attention than any other in the civil rights field. This has been the case ever since 1954, when the U. S. Supreme Court handed down its principal anti-segregation ruling.

Background. Before the 1954 decision was made, 17 states and the District of Columbia required separate public schools for Negro and white pupils, and segregation was permitted elsewhere in some cases. The fully segregated area was mainly in the Southeast—though it reached as far north as Missouri and Delaware, and as far west as Texas.

For a long time, despite complaints from many Negroes and a number of white people, federal courts agreed that any state could—if it chose—maintain segregation in the schools and various other places. In a famous 1896 decision, the U. S. Supreme Court ruled that a state could require separate railway coaches for Negroes and white people, so long as members of neither race were forced to use inferior equipment.

Applying this same doctrine to the schools, federal courts held that the states were free to provide separate educational systems for white and Negro students, though schools for

both groups were to be of equal quality.

Opponents of segregation raised 2 objections:

(1) "The 'separate but equal' rule is not always followed," they said. "In many communities, Negro schools are not nearly so good as those used by white students."

(2) "Segregation," they argued, "represents an effort to mark Negroes as an inferior race. Through its discouraging effect on Negro youths, it causes real inequality and violates their rights as Americans."

Defenders of segregation replied as follows:

"We agree that Negroes are entitled to schools which are just as good as those provided for their white neighbors. But no race has a right to insist on close association with another, unless the arrangement is acceptable to both groups. Separate school facilities help minimize racial tensions and friction, which are harmful to all concerned. As a matter of fact, many Negroes prefer separate schools."

Seven years ago, the nation's 9 top justices re-examined and overturned the "separate but equal" rule, so far as public elementary and high schools were concerned. Legal cases brought before the Supreme Court from various states and communities had posed the following questions:

Even if the facilities and equipment for both races are equal, is public school segregation unjust? Does it violate the Negroes' guaranteed Constitutional rights to equal treatment? On May 17, 1954, a unanimous Court said: "We believe that it does." Two years later, this decision against public school segregation was extended to cover tax-supported colleges and universities.

One other Supreme Court ruling needs to be mentioned at this point. It is the decree in which the Court avoided setting any definite deadline for school integration, or merging, but instead simply called for "a

(Concluded on page 4)

WHAT STATES HAVE DONE

These are latest figures available on the amount of integration in public elementary, junior, and senior high schools of the southern states, according to the Southern School News.

State	Enrollment		Negroes in Schools with whites	
	White	Negro	No.	Pct.
Ala.	516,135	271,134	0	0
Ark.	317,053	105,130	113	.107
Del.	67,145	15,061	6,734	44.7
D. C.	24,697	96,751	81,392	84.1
Fla.	776,743	202,322	27	.013
Ga.	682,354	318,405	0	0
Ky.	593,494	41,938	16,329	38.9
La.	422,181	271,021	4	.001
Md.	449,879	134,379	28,072	20.9
Miss.	287,781	278,640	0	0
Mo.	758,000	84,000	35,000	41.7
N. C.	816,682	302,060	82	.027
Okl.	504,125	40,875	9,822	24.0
S. C.	352,164	257,935	0	0
Tenn.	670,680	157,320	342	.217
Tex.	1,840,987	288,553	3,500	1.21
Va.	668,500	211,000	208	.099
W. Va.	416,646	21,010	14,000	66.6
	10,165,246	3,097,534	195,625	6.3

Serious School Problem Examined

(Concluded from page 3)

prompt and reasonable start." This decision came in 1955.

How much integration has occurred as a result of the Court's rulings?

In the area where segregation was required at the time of the 1954 decision, there are more than 2,800 school districts that contain members of both races. Integration had occurred, to a greater or lesser extent, in slightly over one-fourth of these local areas by the end of 1960. Some of the districts had fully merged their white and Negro school systems. Others had brought only a few Negro pupils into formerly all-white schools.

Recent surveys show: (1) extensive integration in Delaware, the District of Columbia, Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri, Oklahoma, and West Virginia; (2) far less in Arkansas, Florida, Louisiana, North Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia; and (3) none at all—so far as public elementary and high schools are concerned—in Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, and South Carolina. (See map and chart accompanying this article.)

As to tax-supported universities: No Negroes attend the colleges established for white students in Alabama, Mississippi, and South Carolina. Colleges in 8 other southeastern states are largely segregated, though not entirely.

Battle of laws. Where integration is strongly opposed, states and communities have taken many steps to prevent or delay it despite the Supreme Court's rulings.

Prince Edward County, Virginia, has closed all its public schools rather than to let them become integrated. Privately supported institutions, not covered by the Court's anti-segregation decrees, are the only ones operating in that area.

Various states have adopted "pupil placement" laws, which let public officials assign each student to a particular school on the basis of his "individual qualifications." Under these laws, white and Negro pupils are usually—though not always—placed in separate schools.

In all, state legislative bodies have adopted about 300 laws and resolutions dealing with integration. Federal judges have already declared some of these measures invalid, on grounds that they were intended to keep white and Negro school systems completely separate in violation of the Supreme Court's rulings. On the other hand, certain state laws which allow integration to proceed at a comparatively slow pace have been approved.

Will Congress this year enact new federal measures dealing with any phase of the civil rights controversy?

Certainly there will be efforts along this line, though no one can predict how they will turn out.

Congress did pass civil rights laws in 1957 and 1960. Primarily, these gave the Justice Department additional power to help protect the voting rights of minorities. Certain congressmen thought the department should also be given new powers to promote school integration, but this was not done.

Advocates of extensive federal civil rights action think the present laws don't go far enough. As to suffrage,

they argue that large numbers of Negroes are—in one way or another—still kept from voting. Moreover, they seek new U. S. measures on other racial matters, including school integration.

One specific proposal comes from the U. S. Commission on Civil Rights, which was established under the 1957 law. This group says that steps should be taken, either by the President or by Congress, to block any federal grants or loans going to colleges that discriminate against Negroes or other minorities.

The 1960 campaign platforms of both parties urged far-reaching measures by the national government to curb racial and religious discrimination. A Democratic plank called for federal action, wherever necessary, "to assure equal access for all Americans to all areas of community life, including voting booths, schoolrooms, jobs, housing, and public facilities."

The GOP platform said: "We recognize that civil rights is a responsibility not only of states and localities; it is a national problem and a national responsibility."

Many lawmakers and others insist that Democratic and GOP leaders should take immediate steps toward fulfilling the platform pledges on this subject.

Opponents. Sizable groups in each party disagree. "Under our Constitution," these people argue, "protection of minorities' rights is chiefly a matter for the states—rather than for the federal government—to handle. Congress and the Supreme Court both have gone too far in this field already."

"When the Court ruled against racial segregation in public schools, it was interfering in matters that should have been left to our states and communities. The same is true of Congress when it gives the Justice Department permission to interfere with state and local voting procedures."

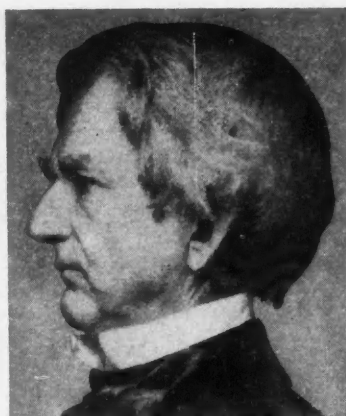
An additional argument put forth by many southerners is this: "People who seek more and more federal action on civil rights, through Congress or the courts, are inclined to think mostly about forcing changes upon the South. They often ignore situations that exist elsewhere."

"Take the school situation for example. In northern cities, white people and Negroes tend to live in different neighborhoods and—for that reason—to use different schools. Many northerners, while content with such an arrangement, seek to force integration upon the South—in violation of the states' Constitutional rights to manage their school systems as they see fit."

In conclusion. These are among the arguments that have been raised in the controversy over segregation and other civil rights problems—a bitter dispute that is expected to continue for a long time to come.

—By TOM MYER

Whaling, once an important industry to our country, has almost disappeared as far as the United States is concerned. There are now only 5 American boats used to hunt the large mammals. The use of petroleum has greatly reduced the demand for whale oil.



WILLIAM SEWARD, Secretary of State who bought Alaska from Russia in 1867 for the sum of \$7,200,000

Today and Yesterday

State Department

AMERICAN relations with other nations during the early part of the Revolutionary War were carried on through a committee of the Continental Congress. Benjamin Franklin was chairman of this committee, and it was he—through negotiations in Paris—who won France as our ally.

In 1781, under the Articles of Confederation, the somewhat clumsy committee system was abandoned, and a Department of Foreign Affairs was established. Robert Livingston was the first Secretary of Foreign Affairs, and John Jay was the second and last when our Constitution went into effect in 1789.

The first U. S. Congress of the new Constitutional government set up the Department of State to replace the earlier Confederation's department. State was the first executive agency authorized by the Congress, and it thereby ranks as the oldest.

Jay served unofficially as head of the department for a time, and thus was in effect our first Secretary of State. However, Thomas Jefferson—chosen by George Washington—became the first officially named Secretary of State on March 22, 1790.

When Jefferson took office, his department was staffed by barely a half-dozen men and its annual expenditures were under \$8,000. The Secretary often had to write his own letters in a small office.

The United States had only a scant 6 or 7 ministers abroad, along with a few secretaries, consular officials, and clerks. The cost of maintaining these staffs in other countries was about \$40,000 a year.

In the years since 1789, the Department of State has grown to giant size. Total expenditures now are close to \$260,000,000 a year, and employees in the U. S. and abroad number in the thousands. The department's Washington, D. C., headquarters is in a huge new building. (It is joined to an older building, constructed in 1941 for Army use, and taken over by State in 1947.)

Growth in recent years has come about largely as a result of our position as leader of the free world. Before World War II, we were largely isolationist. We tried to keep as free as possible from entanglements with the affairs of other nations. Since then, we have undertaken maximum international cooperation in an effort to maintain global peace.

—By TOM HAWKINS

Secretary Dean Rusk

Top U. S. Diplomat

DEAN Rusk has said that during times of unusual strain and pressure he likes to recall the words once uttered by a preacher in his native state of Georgia: "Pray as if it were up to God; work as if it were up to you."

This advice, helpful as it was in the past, should be of even more value in the decision-filled days which lie ahead of Dean Rusk in his new and most important job yet, that of Secretary of State.

Mr. Rusk, who will celebrate his 52nd birthday on February 9, attended Davidson College in North Carolina. His outstanding scholastic record entitled him to membership in the Phi Beta Kappa honor society and also enabled him to win a Rhodes Scholarship to Oxford University, in England.

Having completed his studies, Mr. Rusk became an associate professor of government at Mills College in California. He held this position from 1934 until late 1940, at which time he entered the Army as a reserve infantry captain. Shortly after Pearl Harbor, Dean Rusk was sent to Burma where he took part in 2 major campaigns and eventually rose to assistant chief of staff for that theater of operations. He was a colonel at the time of his discharge from military service.

Entered Government Service

In 1945, Mr. Rusk became a special assistant to the Secretary of War. Between 1947 and 1952 he served in the State Department, first as head of the Office on United Nations Affairs, then as Deputy Under Secretary of State, and finally, as Assistant Secretary for Far Eastern Affairs.

Mr. Rusk left government service in 1952 to become president of the Rockefeller Foundation—a private organization which contributes money for work and research in various fields such as health, education, and scientific research. During his 8 years as head of the Foundation, Mr. Rusk supervised the spending of some \$250,000,000 on projects carried out in the United States and abroad. He was president of the Foundation at the time of his selection by President Kennedy to become America's Secretary of State.

Mr. Rusk is married and has 3 children—David, who is 20 years old, Richard, age 14, and Margaret, age 11. Fishing and golf are among his favorite forms of relaxation.

—By TIM COSS



ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION
SECRETARY OF STATE Dean Rusk



MRS. NORMA MERVINE, home economics teacher at Wheaton, Maryland, watches student preparing to cook a meal as part of an assignment

Interviews on Careers

Jobs for Home Economists

MRS. Norma Mervine is a trained home economist who teaches her subject at the Colonel Joseph Belt Junior High School in Wheaton, Maryland. She does much of her work in a classroom well stocked with stoves, refrigerators, sinks, and other similar equipment.

"I generally arrive at the school around 8:30 in the morning," Mrs. Mervine reports. "After meeting with my homeroom class, I begin my courses in home economics at 9:00.

"During the course of the day, I teach 5 classes. Subjects include good grooming, food care and handling, cooking, sewing, and child care. Right now some of my pupils are making skirts and blouses as their special project. Others are learning how to handle children so they can work as part-time baby sitters. We bring children into the classroom so that the students can get practical experience in taking care of them.

"In teaching, I use many of the things I learned in my study of home economics. Actually, though, this vocation is such a broad one that it prepares you for many different jobs dealing with home and family life. Before I became a teacher, for instance, I worked as a dietitian at a university cafeteria where I planned and supervised the preparation of meals."

There are a number of other career opportunities in addition to those mentioned by Mrs. Mervine. Individuals trained in home economics test home appliances and food to determine their qualities, help develop new products, and conduct other research projects. Persons with some journalism training write on foods, clothes, home decoration, or family problems. Child guidance experts work with a school, welfare agency, or health clinic to help officials and parents in solving young people's problems.

Qualifications. Regardless of the specific kind of work you choose in home economics, you should have a liking for and the ability to get along well with people. In addition, a journalist must be able to write clearly, a research worker must have an inquisitive mind, and a teacher must be patient, tactful, and understanding.

Training. "In high school and later on in college, take as many courses

as possible in science—particularly in chemistry—in addition to home economics itself," advises Mrs. Mervine.

In general, you should take a college preparatory course in high school. During your first 2 years of college study, you will broaden your general educational background and start your basic home economics work. Next, you will concentrate on the particular branch of home economics that you want to specialize in. For many teaching posts, as well as for the better jobs in other fields, an advanced college degree is almost a necessity.

Job opportunities. There are many more openings than there are trained persons to fill them. Home economists can find employment with food concerns, public utility companies, welfare agencies, the federal and state government, and in teaching. Publishing and advertising firms, and radio and TV stations, also employ individuals trained in this field as writers and demonstrators.

Though home economics is thought of principally as a vocation for women, an increasing number of men are going into it.

Earnings. You may start out at approximately \$4,000 a year. Experienced persons usually earn between \$5,000 and \$11,000 or more annually. The average pay for teachers in the past academic year was \$5,020.

Facts to weigh. "Perhaps one of the greatest advantages that home economics offers is that it prepares a woman for work in a highly interesting vocation and for efficient homemaking at the same time," says Mrs. Mervine. "It opens the door to a wide variety of jobs, and offers good opportunities for advancement."

"Disadvantages are a bit difficult to pin down. In teaching, one drawback I find is the lack of opportunity to do advanced work in this field. Another possible disadvantage is that in many home economics positions, you are required to spend a good deal of time on your feet."

More information. Write to the American Home Economics Association, 1600 20th Street, N. W., Washington 9, D. C. This organization has a number of pamphlets available for which there is a small charge. Price lists will be sent on request.

—By ANTON BERLE

See, Read and Hear

MOVIES. "Sword of Sherwood Forest" is a fast-moving tale of Robin Hood and his feats of old in the ancient British woodland. Just released by Columbia and Yeoman (British) Films, it is artfully photographed in color. There is sword play aplenty, along with archery contests and chases on horseback. The plot concerns an effort by a scheming villain to kill 2 of the English king's high officials, and Robin Hood's plans for thwarting the murders.

READING. "Holiday" magazine for February (60 cents at newsstands) has a worthwhile article on Puerto Rico (page 33) plus a series of beautiful color photos of the Caribbean isle. There is also the first (page 57) of a 2-part series on Nikita Khrushchev, Russia's dictator.

HUMOR? This play on ignorance and confusion of names comes from a recent Red Skelton (CBS) show:

Woman: "That building was designed by Frank Lloyd Wright."

Red: "He and his brother built good airplanes, but they'll never get that thing off the ground."

TV SCHEDULES. All times are Eastern Standard. Check local listings. **January 31, Tuesday.** ABC, 7 p.m. "Expedition," about Bushmen, whose ancestors may have been the first inhabitants of Africa 100,000 years ago.

February 5, Sunday. NBC, 3 p.m. Beethoven's only opera, "Fidelio," presented by the NBC Opera Company. NBC, 5 p.m., "Abraham Lincoln: the Early Years."

February 6, Monday. ABC, 10:30 p.m. Pilot Scott Crossfield and his test flight of the X-15, our first space ship, in an exciting show for the "Bell & Howell Close-Up" series.

February 7, Tuesday. NBC, 7:30 p.m., "Time Remembered," a pre-Valentine's Day play with Dame Edith Evans, noted British actress, Christopher Plummer, and Janet Munro.

February 12, Sunday. CBS, 4 p.m., New York Philharmonic Orchestra with Leonard Bernstein, conductor. ABC, 10:30 p.m. Nazi Germany's invasion of Russia and America's entry into World War II after the bombing of Pearl Harbor are pictured in this chapter of the Winston Churchill series.

February 14, Tuesday. ABC, 7 p.m. "The Saga of the Triton," film account of the atomic-powered submarine's underwater trip around the world. The 7,750-ton Triton, the U. S. Navy's longest and most complex sub, logged 30,573 miles in girdling the globe in 60 days, 21 hours. NBC, 10 p.m., a documentary report on Panama, U. S. difficulties

there, and the problems of our policy toward all Latin America.

February 19, Sunday. CBS, 6:30 p.m. "Minuteman!" another of the Twentieth Century's series on the work of American military forces.

LAWRENCE WELK, music maestro on ABC-TV (Saturday nights, 9 p.m.), offers an enjoyable evening of dance tunes, new and old, and other entertainment. The popular band leader consistently holds a large audience.

CLEAR SPEAKING. Since ancient times mankind has had difficulty in using words. More than 2,000 years ago, Demosthenes—the Greek orator—is said to have practiced with pebbles in his mouth to overcome faulty enunciation.

Shakespeare, in "Hamlet," has the Danish prince instruct his actors to make their speech "trippingly on the



SCOTT CROSSFIELD, space flight ace who tested the X-15. Both pilot and plane are starred in a thrilling show on ABC-TV, Monday, February 6.

tongue. But if you mouth it, as many of our players do, I had as lief the town crier spoke my lines."

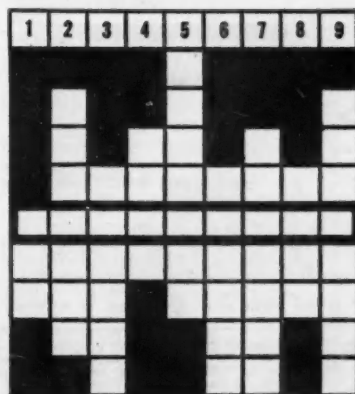
Today, many Americans are careless with talk. Young people often receive a good deal of criticism for their care-free slang. But older people, many of them in responsible positions, also slur words. Even on radio and TV you may hear "I'm-a-gonna" do something and other careless usages.

English, well spoken or sung, is a beautiful language. If you're in doubt, listen to *Camelot* (the musical comedy we wrote about last week), to "South Pacific" with Mary Martin, or some recordings of Shakespeare's plays. Then listen to yourself and your friends.

—By TOM HAWKINS

PUZZLE ON CURRENT AFFAIRS

Fill in numbered rows according to descriptions given at right. When all are correctly finished, heavy rectangle will spell name of a famous U. S. official in Washington's Administration.



1. John _____ was briefly, and unofficially, our first Secretary of State.

2. Belgium, the Netherlands, and Luxembourg are known as the _____ nations.

3. A continent.

4. He succeeded Theodore Roosevelt as President.

5. Belgian shipbuilding city.

6. Only living ex-President who is a Democrat.

7. Gaston _____, Premier of Belgium.

8. Important Belgian mining product.

9. _____, a Belgian area mainly inhabited by Flemish people.

Last Week

HORIZONTAL: Louisiana. VERTICAL: 1. Explorer; 2. Hodges; 3. Sputnik; 4. Midas; 5. Israel; 6. Ethiopia; 7. Udall; 8. Vanguard; 9. Day.

The Story of the Week

Pro and Con—Food For Red Chinese?

News reports from Red China indicate that the giant Asian country is faced with its worst famine in some time because of poor crops there in the past year. Should we send our surplus food to the Chinese to help avert a major famine in the crowded land?

Wilmer Froistad, who served as chief of Health and Welfare for the U. S. Military Government in Berlin from 1947 to 1951, believes we should help the Chinese. He and some other Americans take this stand:

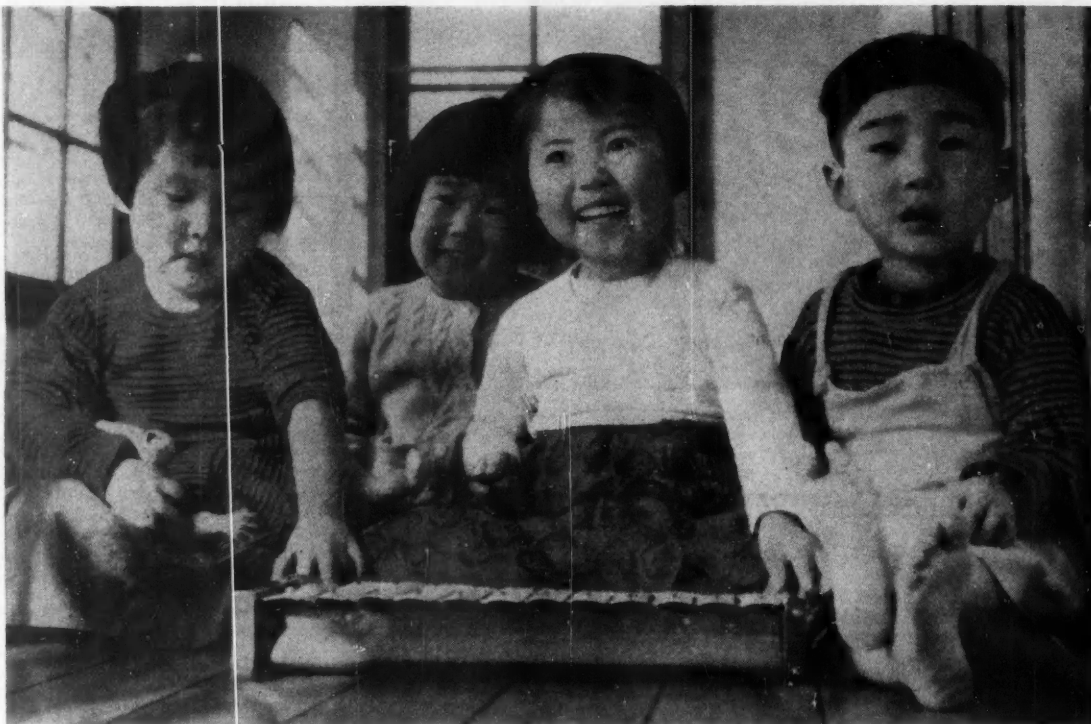
"In the past, we have contributed generously to help the Chinese people in time of need. We should do so again, and as quickly as possible, because ours is probably the only country on earth with enough extra food to prevent mass starvation in China. The food should be marked so the Chinese will know who is helping them, and it should be distributed by some neutral group such as the International Red Cross.

"By helping the Chinese people, we would once again show the world our high regard for human life. The Red leaders constantly tell their people that we are their worst enemy and that we are preparing to fight them. By sending food to the Chinese people, we shall help make them become aware that these charges against us are lies."

Other Americans don't think we should send food to Red China. They argue:

"In the first place, we can't be certain that the Chinese are as short of food as reports from the communist country seem to indicate, because the Reds won't let us investigate the matter. Besides, the aid might help strengthen communist China, which is out to destroy us. At any rate, there is little likelihood that the Chinese people would be allowed to know that the food came from us.

"Of course, we don't like to see anyone—including the inhabitants of a Red dictatorship—starve. But there



TINY TOTS at a home for needy children in Seoul, South Korea's capital. It was built by World Vision, founded by Bob Pierce, a Baptist minister who was in Korea during the 1950-53 conflict there. His foundation helps many other nations.

are millions of other people on the globe who are also famine-stricken. We should help those friendly to us before giving aid to our avowed enemies."

Such are opinions expressed on this issue. It's up to you to make up your mind. Whatever conclusion you reach, write to your congressman, your local papers, and our letter column. In that way, you will make your opinions felt.

Khrushchev Complains About Low Crop Yields

Russia's farm leaders are in trouble. At recent meetings between agricultural and government officials, the men who run the country's giant state-controlled farms were given a sharp tongue-lashing for their low crop

yields by Premier Nikita Khrushchev. He angrily called one farm leader a "liar" when the latter gave a report on corn production in the Ukraine.

The boisterous conferences between farm and government leaders in Moscow have led to a shake-up of officials in charge of Soviet agricultural policies. But the Reds have so far refused to admit that government control of land might be responsible for the low yield on farms—as many western experts contend.

However, the Soviets have recently published a handbook that shows "private farming"—the growing of crops on small plots of land given to individuals for their own use—provides an important share of the country's agricultural output. According to official Red reports, these "private farms" supply 82% of Russia's eggs, 70% of its potatoes, and nearly half of its milk!

Wherever You Go, the Expression Is "O.K."

A Russian visitor who came to the nation's capital not long ago knew no English, but he was familiar with the expression, "O.K." In fact, this term has now spread around the globe.

How did O.K. get its start in our language? There are many theories on its origin. According to one of them, O.K. was first widely used as an abbreviation of Old Kinderhook at the time when Martin Van Buren was running for a second term as President in 1840. Kinderhook, New York, was Van Buren's home town. At any rate, a political group called the O.K. Club was formed to support Van Buren's White House bid.

Some sources say O.K. is an old Choctaw Indian word meaning "it is so." Still others say it may have

originated from a campaign banner used in a Whig demonstration in favor of Presidential candidate Benjamin Harrison. A sign painter with a limited knowledge of English, so the story goes, prepared a banner reading, "The People Is Oll Korrekt." The banner is said to have so impressed Mr. Harrison that he adopted "Oll Korrekt," shortened to "O.K.," as a campaign slogan.

A Report on the Nation's Scientists

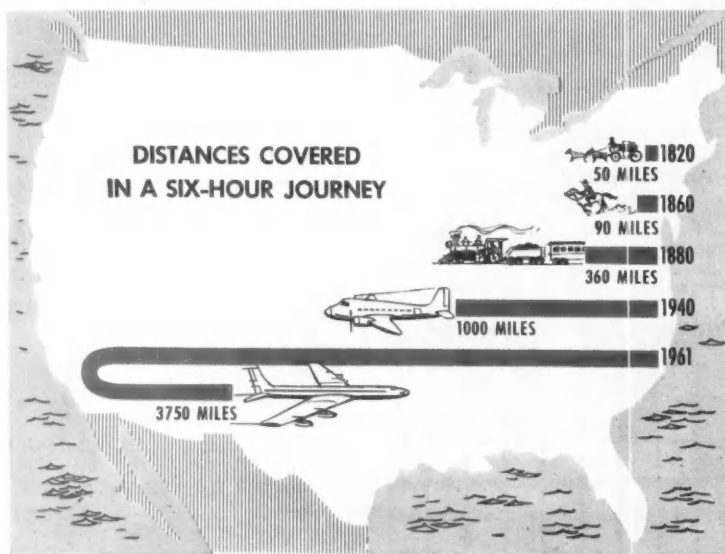
The average scientist in the United States is 38 years old and earns between \$9,000 and \$10,000 a year. About 40% of all scientists are engaged in research work. Most others are employed in business administrative posts or as teachers. Around 60% of the working scientists have advanced college degrees. Over half of the members of this latter group have doctorates which require 3 or more years of study beyond the regular 4-year college course.

These are some of the facts obtained from questionnaires sent to scientists throughout the nation by the National Science Foundation.

Discontent Mounts On Island of Haiti

"Mounting unrest in Haiti is bound to cause an explosion there soon." So said an American newsmen after visiting the island country not long ago.

Discontent in Haiti is particularly strong among university students. They are highly critical of the "strong-man" rule of President Francois Duvalier, because of his tight censorship of the press and his government's suppression of personal rights in the country.



TRAVEL is faster now—and we pay for speed with new problems of safety

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In addition, unemployment is rising in Haiti. The island country has had a poor crop of coffee—its principal export—in the past year, so personal incomes are down. Also, fewer tourists—who provide the island country with a substantial part of its earnings—have visited Haiti because of mounting unrest there.

With an area of 10,700 square miles, Haiti is about the size of Maryland. Most of its 3,500,000 people are extremely poor, and only about 2 out of every 10 Haitians can read and write.

Students Call for Tighter Driving Rules

Should rules governing teen-aged motorists be tightened? "Yes," said an overwhelming number of student delegates to a yearly traffic safety conference in Rockville, Maryland, not long ago. The teen-agers then approved these and other resolutions dealing with young motorists:

1. The state should make classroom instruction in driving a "must" before giving young people a license to use a car.

2. Tests of actual driving skills should be made much more strict than they are at present.

3. All young motorists should be required to pass a written test with more questions on actual driving problems than is now the case.

Do you agree with these suggestions? Why, or why not? Write and tell us your views.

Pierre Salinger Is New White House Spokesman

When President Kennedy decided to have at least some of his meetings with newsmen telecast, it was Pierre Salinger who was given the task of arranging details of the live TV broadcasts. That is one of the many duties performed by Mr. Salinger as the Chief Executive's press secretary.



PIERRE SALINGER, Press Secretary to President Kennedy

In addition, the press officer handles Mr. Kennedy's news releases and other dealings with reporters. He meets frequently with newsmen to tell them about the Chief Executive's activities, and arranges for the regular White House press conferences.

Born 35 years ago in San Francisco, Pierre Salinger spent his early boyhood in Toronto, Canada. During World War II he enlisted in the U. S. Navy, where he took command of a submarine chaser at the age of 18. At war's end, he studied history at the University of San Francisco, working part-time for a newspaper at the same time. After college, he was a reporter and magazine writer.

Mr. Salinger's friendship with John Kennedy began when the news-



SKI JUMPING at Garmisch-Partenkirchen, West Germany. This mountain resort is one of the most popular in Germany during both winter and summer seasons.

man became an investigator for a Senate group—on which Senator Kennedy was a member—probing labor union abuses. Later, when Mr. Kennedy began his drive for the Presidency, he asked Mr. Salinger to serve as his press secretary and campaign assistant.

People, Places, Events Both Here and Abroad

The "Abominable Snowman," long believed to be living in the Himalayas by certain tribes there, is nothing but a myth. So says mountain climber Sir Edmund Hillary, who headed the first successful expedition to the top of Mt. Everest. Sir Edmund reached his conclusion after a careful study of reports and "evidence" concerning the existence of such a man-like creature on mountain slopes in Nepal and surrounding areas.

A "Visit USA" drive is being made this year to attract more foreign tourists to America. Uncle Sam, as well as many airlines and travel agencies, is promoting the campaign.

Cuban documents seized in a raid on that country's Embassy in Lima, Peru, not long ago are said to give detailed instructions for communist agents to take over Latin America. The papers, made public earlier this month, show how the Cuban diplomatic corps was being used in Peru and elsewhere to spread discontent and organize revolts against the established government. (The discovery of these documents was one reason why Peru broke diplomatic ties with Cuba a few weeks ago.)

Indonesia is getting large shipments of submarines, bombers, and other heavy military equipment from Moscow. The Indonesians say they are buying the weapons because they fear a war with the Netherlands over West New Guinea—a territory claimed by both Indonesians and Dutch.

Algerian rebel leaders have agreed to meet with French officials to discuss the future of the strife-torn North African land—a territory that has

been fighting for independence from Paris for more than 6 years. The rebel agreement to meet with French representatives is a step forward, for it has been difficult to get the 2 sides together for talks in the past.

The National Geographic Society has given Russell Cave to the government so it can be made part of the National Park System and opened to the public. Located near Bridgeport, Alabama, the cavern was the home of primitive people 9,000 years ago. Many ancient tools and weapons have been found there.

Main Articles in Next Week's Issue

Unless unforeseen developments arise, the main articles next week will deal with (1) proposals for establishing a Youth Peace Corps and a Youth Conservation Corps, and (2) encouraging developments in India.

Readers Say—

Now that the President and a majority of members of both houses of Congress are of the same party, the new Administration should be able to pass laws smoothly. There should not be a need for extensive use of the President's power to veto bills. Differences among Democrats do exist, however, and legislative success of the Administration may depend on Vice President Lyndon Johnson's ability to keep his party united.

DON BENNETT,
Eureka, Kansas

The recent article on Canada was most enjoyable. Every day we read about the troubled world of Africa, Asia, and Europe—and the Canadian story made me realize how little we know about our northern neighbor.

ROXIE ROSE,
Wataga, Illinois

John Kennedy is now President, and I believe that in these critical times we should all back him. Even though nearly half of the voters preferred his opponent, we should not now let political differences cause anyone to withhold support. Our slogan should be "United we stand; divided we fall." If all our citizens work together, we may be able to avert another terrible war.

MAXINE LESLIE,
Raytown, Missouri

It is impossible for us to support 2 Chinas. The United States and some of our allies have made the decision to support the Nationalist (anti-communist) Chinese government. Let us stick to this decision and refuse to deal with the beligerent dictatorship of the Chinese communists.

MIMI SAXE,
Amarillo, Texas

It is imperative that Americans realize that in troubled Africa—as everywhere—the success of democratic government depends chiefly on the moral stability and literacy of people. The sooner that the Africans are educated, the sooner they will be able to establish real democracy. With a free and peaceful Africa, the hopes of peace for all the world will increase. So we should give educational assistance to the people of that continent.

T. M. SZYMANSKI,
Dansville, New York

I am wondering whether the nation can afford a big program of federal medical care for the aged. It certainly would be expensive, and I know a few older people who feel that the program should not be carried out. Also, some state officials fear that federal control of teaching in schools might result—if government aid is extended to include funds for paying salaries of instructors. In my opinion, there is danger that such aid plans would increase the national government's power too greatly and interfere with the workings of our democracy.

BILL TEBBE,
Anamosa, Iowa

THE LIGHTER SIDE

A man coming into the office of a large business concern to meet a friend for lunch said to him, "What happened to all those big THINK signs you used to have on the walls?"

"I had to take them down," the businessman said. "The people in the office were sitting around thinking all day—none of them were doing any work."

Sally: Dad, I need a riding habit.
Dad: Sorry, dear, I can't afford it.
Sally: But what will I do without it?
Dad: Had you ever thought of getting the walking habit?

When a man becomes a success, his wife takes most of the credit and the government takes most of the cash.

These economic terms aren't so hard to understand. A "readjustment" is when your neighbor loses his job. A "recession" is when you lose your job. A "depression" is when your wife loses her job.

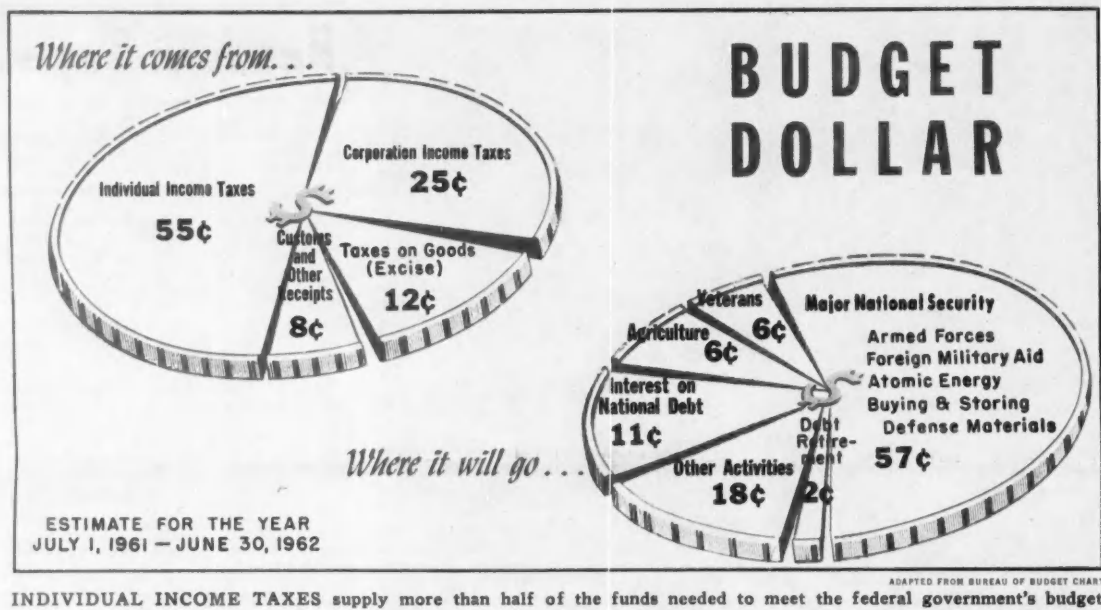
Tom: Why the horseshoe?
Don: For luck—I'm scared of exams.
Tom: But we don't have exams today.
Don: See, it's helping already!

Advertisement of small-car dealer: Call us for demonstrations in your living room.

Work 8 hours; sleep 8 hours—but not the same hours.



"Then the 3 hooded vandals jumped into their rocket ship, getting away with my report card."



INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAXES supply more than half of the funds needed to meet the federal government's budget

BUDGET

SPORTS

EDITORIAL

CAPITOL Hill is now going over former President Eisenhower's last federal budget for the government fiscal, or bookkeeping, year which begins next July 1 and ends June 30, 1962. This budget—an estimate of future U. S. expenses and revenues—is likely to undergo a number of changes, because President Kennedy is expected to call for much more government spending than Mr. Eisenhower has proposed.

Actually, preparation of the annual budget is a long and difficult task. That's why President Eisenhower outlined a budget for the coming fiscal year even though he was leaving the White House near the beginning of 1961.

Months ago, U. S. departments and agencies started drawing up estimates on how much money their 1961-1962 work would require. These estimates—or requests—have been studied by the Bureau of the Budget, which operates directly under White House control. That office, working with various departments and the President, came up with the figures given in the Eisenhower budget.

This budget calls for the expenditure of about 80.9 billion dollars in the coming year, and estimated revenues of some 82.3 billion. That would leave a surplus—income over expenditures—of around 1.4 billion.

The biggest slice of the proposed budget—47.4 billion dollars—is set aside for various national security programs. Other funds are sought for interest payments on Uncle Sam's debt, for medical and related aid to veterans, and for a long list of other government activities.

Where is all this money to come from? Mr. Eisenhower expects a large portion of it—45.5 billion dollars—to come from taxes on individual incomes. Levies on corporations are expected to add nearly 21 billion to Uncle Sam's receipts. In addition, Mr. Eisenhower wants Congress to raise postal rates and boost certain other taxes to help bring in the estimated 82.3 billion dollars mentioned in the budget.

There are likely to be sharp debates in Congress over these proposed tax boosts, as well as over the Eisenhower and Kennedy spending programs.

—By ANTON BERLE

TERRY DISCHINGER of Purdue University in Lafayette, Indiana, is off to a fast start this winter in defense of his title as basketball scoring champion of the Big Ten. He averaged more than 27 points a game last winter as he led all players in the conference—an unusual feat for a sophomore. Then, in September, he was a starting member of the U. S. five that won the world's championship in Italy. The biggest thrill of his life—Terry says—came not on the basketball court, but



PURDUE U.

when he marched into the arena at Rome as a representative of his country in the parade that opened the Olympics. Seven years ago, Terry never dreamed of the basketball honors that would come to him. Because of a heart murmur, he was told that he would have to give up sports. It turned out that his disability was caused by rapid growth, and after a year's inactivity, he was given a clean bill of health. He went on to win letters in basketball, football, baseball, and track at Garfield High School in Terre Haute, Indiana, where his father is a biology teacher and an athletic coach. Terry is studying chemical engineering. A younger sister is a freshman at Purdue.

MARY and MARLENE PLOSKI, 17-year-old twins from Prospect, Connecticut, are champions in the exacting sport of baton twirling. Over the past 4 years, they have won approximately 300 medals and nearly 40 trophies. As baton-twirling majorettes for 2 different fife-and-drum corps, the attractive twins have taken part in many parades in half a dozen eastern states. They usually participate in up to 50 baton-twirling competitions a year. Not long ago the Ploski girls displayed their skill on a national television show. They



PLOSKI TWINS—Mary (left) and Marlene. They're champion baton twirlers from Prospect, Connecticut.

work out their own routines in daily practice, which usually lasts about 3 hours. Their greatest thrill came 2 years ago when they were featured at a big fair in Massachusetts and were personally congratulated by Vice President Richard Nixon and Governor Abraham Ribicoff of Connecticut (now the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare). Mary and Marlene are high school seniors and honor students. They hope to keep up their baton twirling while attending college.

—By HOWARD SWEET

THE following quotation, whose author is unknown to me, contains much food for thought:

"The world is divided into three groups: the small group that makes things happen; the larger group that watches things happen; and the multitude that never knows what happens."

How true it is that most of the leadership in all walks of life is provided by a relatively few people. Whether in school affairs, the business world, civic activities, politics, or anywhere else, the doers are in a small minority.

There are some individuals who are always making things happen. They are constantly working, thinking, and getting new ideas for better ways of living. They are energetic and resourceful, inventive and imaginative. They strive for improvement and progress. Life is vital and meaningful to these people, and they contribute a tremendous amount to the welfare of others.

Then there is the second group whose members "watch things happen." They keep fairly well informed, but they are too lazy or indifferent to act. They are content to be mere spectators. They realize that certain changes should be made in their communities or the nation as a whole, but they sit back and hope others will make them.

These individuals know that, with a little increased effort or thought, they could make better use of their talents and contribute more to their fellow men. But they do not bestir themselves, and thus they seldom or never enjoy the satisfaction of being participants.

Members of the third group—the ones who never know what happens—are the most pathetic of all. Challenging, vital events can occur without attracting their attention or interest. They refuse to keep abreast of what is happening—to inform themselves of developments which are vitally important to them, to their nation, and to the world. These persons never have the enjoyment either of knowledge or of participation.

In which of these three groups do you really feel that you belong? From your observations, do you think that

News Quiz

Integration Dispute

1. Briefly describe the clashes over integration which have occurred in Georgia and Louisiana.
2. Describe the "separate but equal" doctrine as applied to schools.
3. Name 5 states or localities where extensive integration of white and Negro school systems has occurred since 1954.
4. Name several where there has been none in public elementary and secondary schools.
5. Cite ways in which various states and communities have sought to block or delay integration.
6. Give some proposals and arguments of people who favor extensive federal action on integration and other racial matters.
7. Set forth some arguments of those who are against such action by the national government.

Discussion

Can you suggest some new policies, or courses of action, that might help to ease racial tensions? Explain.

Belgium's Troubles

1. What does the controversial measure put forth by Belgian Premier Eyskens aim to do?
2. Why have Socialist leaders opposed it?
3. Name the 2 leading population groups that live in Belgium, and the regions in which they mainly live.
4. List some of the main reasons why Belgium recovered so quickly from World War II.
5. How has the loss of the Congo affected Belgium?
6. Identify: Leopold III, Baudouin.
7. What are some of the factors that have made U. S.-Belgian ties strong?

Discussion

1. Do you believe that reorganization of Belgium as a loose federation of 2 states would be desirable? Why, or why not?
2. Do you think there is anything the United States can do to help Belgium solve its problems? Explain.

Miscellaneous

1. What reasons do some Americans advance in favor of sending food to hungry Red China? What are opposing views?
2. Why has there been a shake-up of officials in charge of Soviet farm policies?
3. Who is Pierre Salinger?
4. Why is the budget submitted by the Eisenhower Administration expected to be changed by President Kennedy?
5. What reasons does Indonesia give for buying heavy weapons from the Reds?

References

"The Antiphonous Voices of Belgium," by Harry Gilroy, *New York Times Magazine*, September 4.
"How the Congo Crisis Hit Belgium," by Ernest O. Hauser, *Saturday Evening Post*, December 3.

Pronunciations

Ardennes—är-dén'
Baudouin—bō-dwān'
Demosthenes—dē-mōs'thē-nēs
Fabiola—fā'bē-ō'lā
Fidelio—fī-dā'li-ō
Francois Duvalier—frān-swā dōō-vā-yā
Gaston Eyskens—gās'tun is'kēns
Liege—lē-āzh'
Patrice Lumumba—pā-trēs' lōō-mōōm'-bā

most people in the second and third groups could be directed into the first one; if so, how? I should like to hear from those of you who care to express your views on the subject.

—By CLAY COSS

